HAWAII IN THE SENATE.

WR. GRAY CONTINUES HIS DEPRNCE OF THE POLICY OF INFAMY.

The Country Will Surely Be Grateful, He Says, for the Wisdom and Courage which Distated It-He Bues Not Know of Any Effort New Making to Restore Lilluokaiani - Mr. Teller Asks Questions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. - In the Senate this morning Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) resumed his speech begun yesterday in support of the resolution from the Committee on Foreign Ralations declaring it unwise and inexpedient to consider further the treaty or project of annegation of the Hawaiian territory; that the Provisional Government there should be allowed to pursue its own line of poller, and that oreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United

After reading some testimony showing a statement by Mr. Soper that he had "assurances from the old man bimseif" meaning Minister Stovens - Mr. Gray said that that testimony left no room for doubt that the revolution in Honolulu never would have occurred had it not been for the assurance that the military forces from the United States war ship Boston would be on shore to support and countenance what was to be done toward sethroning the Queen and establishing the Provisional Gevernment. He also quoted the letter signed by Mr. Dole and the other memters of the Provisional Government declaring belief in their inability to protect life and property and to prevent civil disorder, and asking Mr. Stevens to raise the flag of the United States for the protection of the Hawailan Islands. So that, Mr. Gray said, from first to last. Mr. Stevens seemed to be not only in constant communication with the Committee of Safety and the Provisional Government, but had been swift on all occasions to do their bidding and respond to their call.

Mr. Gray directed attention to the "marked

contrast between the attitude of Mr. Stevens toward the Provisional Government and his attitude toward the Government of the Queen, to which he was the accredited Minister. He also referred to Mr. Dole's statement to Mr. Blount that at first the Provisional Government could not have got along without the aid of the United States troops, and he said that there was no possible escape from the conclusion that the Provisional Government could not have existed one moment without the moral and physical aid given to it by Mr.

could not have existed one moment without the moral and physical aid given to it by Mr. Stevens.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Gray, "that the evidence from which I have read extracts can leave any doubt in the mind of the Senate that Mr. Stevens, long before this émeute of January, 1888, had been actively promoting what he called 'annexation sentiment,' and that he was in close communion with those who desired to bring about a change of Government by overthrowing the established Government and setting up one that would treat for annexation to the United States. I do not think that there ought to be two opinions as to that question. I do not think that any patriotic American ought to doubt, for an instant, that the Executive head of this great nation, when he knew the facts and was satisfied of the truth, withdrew or attempted to withdraw the Government of this great country from the dispensed band disgraceful attitude in which it bad been placed by the unauthorized act of this petty Minister to a petty kingdom.

"Well, he has done it; and I believe that the country will, when it understands the case, be grateful, and continue to be grateful for the wisdom and country will, when it understands the case, be grateful, and continue to be grateful for the wisdom and country will, when it understands the case, be grateful, and which will stand the seruiny of the rears to come, and will commend to posterity the wisdom, and the honor, and the integrity of the tovernment which it will have integrity of the tovernment which it will have a sthis matter is concerned, unimpaired, unstained, and without dishonor. It will be hauled up under circumstances that will keep it where it is until the winds of heaven have blown it into rare. It will never be hauled up under circumstances that will keep it where it is until the winds of heaven have blown it into rare. It will never be hauled up under circumstances that will be hauled up under circumstances that will be hauled up under circumstances that will be hauled up under circum

sioner to Hawaii was such an office as required confirmation by the Senate. He argued that it was not. He was asked by Mr. Teller: Rop., Col.) whether, if Mr. Biount superseded an officer whose appointment did require confirmation by the Senate, that did not change the situation. Mr. Gray gave it as his opinion that it did not, and that a person so appointed for a specific purpose was not an "officer" under the Constitution. In conclusion Mr. Gray said:

case is important -far more important than the material interests involved. The islands are very small and insignificant. I an earthquake or a convulsion in those south

islands are very small and insignificant. If an earthquake or a convulsion in those southern some would not be except from feelings of humanity for the loss of life, a ripple on the surface of the world's affairs. But the importance of this question is one of international morality, and you cannot, in our relations with the least powers in the world, wound or destroy or attack the integrity of those relations without affecting the whole people of the United States.

We are concerned in maintaining, more than if a powerful kingdom or great republic were involved, the good name and fame of this great country. Its name and fame should be held so high that the breath of aspersion or detraction could not reach it. If we are ever to step from the shores of this continent out on a career of emnire and colonization, let it be with head erect, without the breath of suspicion or dishonor, intrigue or low dealing. Let it be in the face of day. If it be conquest, let it be open and above board, so that we may know, when we acquire a title, that it is by the will of the people whose soil and country we absorb."

I am not so much concerned," interrupted Teller Rep. Col.), as to what has been I am not so much concerned." interrupted Mr. Teller (Rep. Col.). as to what has been done, as I am as to what is going to be done. I saw the Senator if he understands that the whole question has been remitted by the President to Congress?"

The President says so, "Mr. Gray answered. You understand that?" Mr. Teller remarked, with an air of satisfaction. Then I want to ask him whether an effort is now being Made with a sak him whether an effort is now being

made by this Government to restore the Queen to power ?"

to power?"

I do not know of any such effort." Mr. Gray replies. The same sources of information are upon to the Senator that are open to me. I do not know of any."

Mr. "elier I want to ask the Senator another question. If he matter has been submitted to congress, I ask him, as a member of the committee charged with this matter, what it is proposed that we are to do, are we to do what the President has failed to do, or are we to consider the matter selfuel and to let the Provision at tovernment remain?

Mr. irray When this resolution was reported from the committee on Foreign Relations he President had sent in a message in which was universated that he committee the matter to congress because the efforts which he call made up to that time to restore the status quo and to undo the wrong which he conceived had been done by the authority of the United States Minister had failed, and he submitted the whole matter to what he called "the wiser discretion of Congress." That is my understanting. The committee reported this resolution to the Sonate So far as I am concerned and stay willing to yote for it now aithough I would not have been willing to yote for it it a would not have been willing to yote for it a istion to the sonate. So far as lam concerned any willing to yote for it now although I would not have been willing to yote for it a short time prior to its being reported. When it was reported there was as I understood nothing more to be done on the part of this toy eriment than to undo what I consider to have been a great wrong and outlage on the Hawaiian Government existing on the lith of January, 1853. That being as, I thought, and I think now, that their interest of all concerned in these islands, so well as the interest of the people of the latter than the lithest specification of the people of the latter than the lithest specification of the people of the latter than the lithest people of the latter than the latter to pursue their own line of which is my opinion it never was during the issue doing months then I conceive that the seat alterests of the Flawsian people and the seat alterests of the Flawsian people and the seat alterests of the United States will be premated by its going on and obtaining the sametic of the people, if it can, which up to this time, i have never heard of its having done.

At Peller I hope that the bonator speaks will be a good deal better to do that than to keep the flawsian matter in donot to keep the Hawaiian recipie is an unsettled condition, as they seem and aris not be the conduct of our Minister, who

seems at all times to carry the idea that there LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS is something irregular in the Provisional Government and something to be righted there by the President or Congress.

Mr. Gray-What Minister?

Mr. Teller-I speak now of our Minister to Hawaii.

Mr. Gray—What Minister?
Mr. Teller—I speak now of our Minister to Hawaii.
Mr. Gray—We have found out that Ministers to Hawaii are pretty dangerous officers, and that they require a good deal of surveillance and watching. As an American citizen and, I believe, a patriotic citizen, I very much regret that the Fresident of the United States was not able to undo the outrage and make reparation for the wrong that was committed there on the 17th of January, 1886. I think that the good name and fame of this great country of ours were so involved that it would have been a gratification to every patriotic citizen if the President had been able to have restored the atstus quo of Jan 10, 1893. That he had falled to do so, and why he falled to do so, is perfectly well known now. That opportunity has gone, and i suppose it will never reform.

Mr. Taller—The Senator is in distress here.

Mr. Teller—The Senator is in distress because the status quo has not been restored. That is, he regrets that the Queen is not on the throne, and that a revolution against her is imminent, for that would be the status quo. Mr. Gray—I think the Senator micht advance in his argument without misrepresenting me. Mr Teller—I do not desire to misrepresent him, but if he returns to the status quo, that would be the position. So far as I am concerned, I do not care what Mr. Stevens's conduct was, I am looking at the present condition. And it seems to me more than wicked, more than eruel, that we do not declare, in an emphatic manner, that we do not propose to interfere with the Provisional dovernment, I know enough of public opinion in this country to know that the moment the President submits this question to Congress there is no possibility that the Provisional Government will be destroyed and the Queen restored to power. Teller The Senator is in distress be-

will be destroyed and the Queen restored to power.

The resolution was laid aside without action, to be taken up again to morrow, and then the unlinished business was taken up, being flouse bill requiring radicoad companies in Territories to establish stations and depots at the town sites fixed by the interior Department. The question involved, and which was discussed at much length, was whether the towns of Enid and Round Pend in Okiahoma were entitled to railroad stations. The bill went over without action, and after a short executive session the Senate at 5:10 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The Hawaiian correspondence transmitted by the President to Congress yesterday afternoon was laid before the House this morning. road at length, and referred to the Committee n Foreign Affairs. The Bland Seignlorage bill was taken up and an effort made to terminate general debate this afternoon, but the proposition was met by numerous objections. Later in the day. Mr. Bland gave notice that he would make another effort to close debate at 3 o clock to-morrow afternoon. Chairman Hatch said that he had on his list the names of more than forty members who desired to speak

on the bill.

Messrs. Kilgore (Dem., Tex.), Bell (Dem., Tex.), Pankhead (Dem., Ala.), Denson (Dem., Ala.), and Culberson (Dem., Tex.) spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs, Johnson (Rep., N. D.), Coombs (Dem., N. Y.), and Warner (Dem., N. Y.) made arguments against it, At 4:55 o'clock the House adjourned.

FOR SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Postmasters Dayton and Carr Appear Before the House Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-Postmaster Dayton of New York and Postmaster Carr of Philadelphia, accompanied by First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones, appeared before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day in support of a proposition to have specific appropriations made for the largest ten Post Offices in the United States. At present the appropriations for these offices are made as for other offices throughout the country. These gentlemen strongly advocated making separate appropriation for these large offices, to be disbursed by their Postmasters.

Measrs. Dayton and Carr contended that the work of all large offices would receive immediate benefits from the effects of the pro-posed change. They argued that the direct appropriation to the Postmasters would enable them to conduct their offices more satis-factorily, and would result in increased reve-

them to conduct their offices more satisfactorily, and would result in increased revenue to the Government inasmuch as where mails are handled promptly an increased business invariably follows.

The committee devoted some time to the consideration of the question whether it would be better to mention the ten offices specifically in the bill to which these direct appropriations should be made. No conclusion was reached on this point. The ten cities which would be the beneficiaries are New York, Boster, Brocklyn, Philadelphis, Patitmore, Pittaburgh, Chicago, Unclinati, St. Louis, and San Francisco. It was decided before the committee adjourned that next Monday should be set aside for another hearing on the subject, and at that time the Postmisster-General will lay before the committee the form of appropriation he will recommend.

Washington, Feb. 13.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Eugene Townsend of Pennsylvania, to be Superin-tendent of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, John R. Reed of Pennsylvania, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Philadelphia; P. Grey Beck of Pennsyl vania to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Philadel phia; J. Marshall Wright of Pennsylvania, to be Navai officer of Customs for the port of Philadelphia St. Clay A. Mullotland of Pennsylvania, to be Pension Agent at Philadelphia. Major James Gillia, Quartermaster, to be Lieutenania, Counsel and Pennsylvania, to be Major and Ouartermaster, to be Najor and Ouartermaster.

Barnett - Assistant Quartermaster, to be Major and Quartermaster.

Gen, St. Clair A. Mulholland, nominated for Pension Agent at Philadelphia, was Colonel of the 118th Fennsylvania Infantry, one of the regiments which constituted the lamous Irish Brigade, and subsequently commanded the Fourth Brigade, Second division of Hancock's Corps, Gen. Mulholland was wounded at Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Po River, and Tolopotomy Creek. He was brevetted Brigadier-General on May 3, 1894, for distinguished services in the Wilderness campaign, and on Cet. 7, 1894, was brevetted Major-General for distinguished services in the assault and capture of the Confederate works in front of Petersburg. The records of the War Department contain commendations of Gen. Mulholiand's services in the field from Gens. Grant, Hancock, Barlow, Meagher, and Smyth.

New Fourth-class Postmasters.

Washington, Feb. 13,-The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was sixty-nine, of whom thirty-six were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths. Among the appointments were the following

in New York:

R. B. Switt, Barwyn, vice Daniel Woodford, resigned;
A. C. Tawnsend, Sent Ciffs, vice J. A. Bennett, removed; F. E. Onyan, Knoxboro, vice E. D. Manchesler,
removed; G. L. Post, Mahopse; Falls, vice A. F. agar,
removed; W. R. Wilber, secutioning vice C. A. Baleman,
resigned, M. W. Fared, Sedus Front, vice C. J. Holkins,
removed; E. X. Setz, Sylvan Lake, vice C. A. Stephens,
resigned.

St. Gaudene Notified to Change His Design WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. -Acting Secretary Curtis to-day forwarded to Artist St. Gaudens the resolution adopted by the Senate Committee on the Quadro-centennial expressing its "deon the Quadro-centennial expressing its "de-cided opinion that the design of the reverse of the medal of awards to be distributed by the Committee of Awards of the World's folim-bran Exposition ought to be changed." The department in forwarding the resolution en-dorsed if, and requests the artist to make the change to conform with the spirit of the reso-lution. Mr. St. Gaudens has now to be heard from.

To Investigate Judge deakins,

Washington, Feb. 13. The House Judiciary Committee to-day adopted a substitute for the ment of Judge Jenkins of the Seventh Judicial district for his conduct in enjoining the em-ployees of the Northern Pacific Hailroad in their recent strike. The substitute provides merely for a full investigation of the charges, as a preliminary move.

Will Abate the Nutsance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. The Treasury Department has entered into an agreement with the owners of the building next to the Assay Office in New York, by which plans have been adopted to abate the nuisance arising from the chimner of the Assay tillice. It has been the subject of much conglaint and no end of correspondence, official and otherwise.

Washington, Feb. 13. Pensions have been issued as follows to applicants from New York: Original-Herikah Culter, Nattewan, Henry T. Ter-widiger, Middletown: Charles Brica wells, New York. Additional Jefferson R Rimball Syraches forframe Millon J Truna. Marchin Belasus William Hipsa. Dlaca. Original Willows at. Mary J Feet, Srocklyn. Dlaca. Original Willows at. Mary J Feet, Srocklyn. Honora Ann Ruchiey, New York Earbara straite. Rowlesser, Louise Saur. New York Sarchara Straite. West Troy: Caroline Surr. Saw Nork Sarch J O Straite. West Troy: Caroline Surr. Som Some, minor of William West Troy: Caroline Surr. Som Some, minor of William Search, Patthelough: Eliza Wohrabe. Sung Sing, Stablella Groomer, Hudson; Mary A. Conway, New York

Pardoned by the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The President has granted pardons to James F. Newcomb, convicted of incest in the eastern district of Texas, and John E. Smith, convicted of adultery in

WEATHER BUREAU SERVICE. Secretary Morton Says It Has Naved to Commerce in Four Mouths Mure Than the Amount of the Annual Appropriation-Protests Against the Wilson Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. Secretary Morton expresses much gratification at the improved Weather Bureau service, and, among a number of other recent instances, cites this case: On Jan. 24, at 1:30 P. M., the maritime ex warned of dangerous gales, and the observers at Richmond, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Raleigh, Charlotte, Southport, and Wilmington were natructed to use the entire station force at each point to wire the information to all ac-

cessible neighboring points. At 7 P. M. a steamer stranded at Cape Henry. Virginia. Immediately the observer wired a wrecking company at Norfolk and opened the office for duty. The ship began firing distress rockets and guns, but the observer had no Coston night signals with which to respond. They have since been furnished him. The vessel was the steamer Rappahannock from Newport News to Liverpéol, vessel and cargo valued at \$600,000.

Through the efforts of the observer the services of the wrecking organization were secured, and the vessel was pulled off at high water. In a few hours an intensely severe gale, with freezing temperature, set in, which would have inevitably caused the entire loss of ves-sel and cargo had she not been floated at the

sel and cargo had she not been floated at the previous tide.

The storm of the last forty-eight hours was predicted with great definiteness and precision and warnings sent to every possible point in its track twenty-four hours previous to its culmination. It is safe to say, says Secretary Morton, that the Weather Bureau has saved to commerce, manufacture, and agriculture during the last four months, more than its entire appropriation for the next fiscal year.

The statement is made in the State Department that the reason President Dole's 50-page reply to Minister Willis was not sent to Con ropy to Minister Willis was not sent to Con-gress yesterday is that the letter has not been received here. The two letters from Mr. Willis sent to Congress yesterday came by a merchant vessel which arrived a week ago, also bringing press despatches published at the time. The answer of Mr. Dole is supposed to have arrived at San Francisco last Saturday and to be now on its way to Washington.

A delegation of Virginians and West Virginlans are here trying to induce the Senate committee to restore the duty on lime. They had

mittee to restore the duty on time. They had conferences to-day with several Senators. The visitors represent fourteen large concerns operating in the two States, and they contend that their business will be ruined if the paragraph in the Wilson bill relating to lime is permitted to remain unchanged.

They complain that a great injustice has been done their business, inasmuch as cement, which comes in direct and active competition with them, has not been reduced at all, but is left as provided for in the McKinley bill. They make the charge, also, that ex-tongressman Frank Jones and others in New England are interested heavily in lime works in Canada, and that the heavy reduction in the duty on the article made in the Wilson bill was at the suggestion of this syndicate.

Senators Hill, Faulkner, and others promised the delegation to-day that they would do their ulmost to have the item changed so that the producers in this country may have justice done them. There are immense lime interests in New York as well as in the Virginias.

An interesting meeting of distinguished New Yorkers took place accidentally at the Shoreham Café this evening. They were Senator Charles H. Stadler, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, William L. Brown. Senator Eugene Semmes Ives, and Adolph Bowsky. What are you here for? asked these gentlemen in chorus, Like the Irishman they all gave evaluate and present the senators.

chorus. Like the Irishman they all gave evasive answers.
Senator Stadler and Adolph Bowsky, representing the fur-dressing industry, were at the
Capitol during the day to confer with the
members of the Senate Finance Committee on
the fur question. They presented a petition
protesting against the proposed reduction of
the duty on dressed and dyed furs from 20 per
cent to 10 per cent, and urgod the retention
of the present duty.

The petitioners claim that the proposed reduction will throw out of employment over
duction will throw out of employment over
duction will throw out of the duty will
benefit no one but the nine importers in those
two cities and subject the Government to a
loss of about \$250,000 of annual income.

Speaker Crisp has not selected the committees to which he will assign Representatives-

tees to which he will assign Representativeselect Straus and Quigg. The Speaker will not
consider the subject until the new members
have been sworn in. It is not probable that
they will get as good assignments as the men
whose places they take, for Col. Follows was
Chairman of the Library Committee, and also
a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Fitch was a member of the Committee
on Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Committee on the Election of President and VicePresident of the United States. All the vacancles occasioned by the resignation of MissraFellows and Fitch have been filled. A formal order directing Commodore Kirk-

land to proceed to Honolulu by the steamer Australia, leaving San Francisco Feb. 17, was issued by the Navy Department to-days Orders were also issued detailing Lieut. John A. H. Nichkels as Flag Lieutenant to Commodore Kirkland and Lieut. York E. Noel as his secretary, hear Admiral Irwin, on being relieved by Commodore Kirkland, will return to the United States and await retirement in April.

The date for the test of the big 13-inch gun at the Indian Head Proving Ground has been definitely set for March I. The special powder intended for the guns has arrived at the Wash-ington Navy Yard, and all that remains to be done before the trial can take place is the construction of strong steel tracks at the Navy Yard and Indian Head for moving the heavy pieces of ordnance

HIS LITHOGRAPHED COMPLIMENT, It Was so Tale that It Was Soon Pulled to Pieces by the Roseville Girls.

No form of tippling thrives in the Roseville section of Newark except the soda water habit. Even in midwinter the soda fountain of the drug store is kept at a high pressure sizzling out cold drinks and hot. The drug store is to the people of lioseville what the ancient baths were to the liomans, a place of general meetings and conversation. In the window of the drug store hangs a lithograph of a fine-looking girl with a smile on her hps.

Many young men of fine presence and good rospects sip chocolate cream with the girls at the drug store, but among them all is one particular member of it has gained him a wide acquaintance. Indeed, there is said to be a quantance. Indeed, there is young lades the rivalry among some of the young lades to which shall ultimately secure his exclu-

as to which shall ultimately secure his excu-sive attention.

Two bosom friends among these fair ones met and exchanged confidences, as girls are apt to do. One confident to the other that the popular backelor had invited her to take soda

ant to do. One confided to the other that the popular backelor had invited her to take soda with him the previous evening.

He invited me the evening before that." Said her friend sweetly.

"Yes, but you should have heard the unintentional compliment he gave me," revited her friend. The dear fellow looke," so confused afterward I couldn't help being pleased.

"He paid me a pretty compliment too," interrupted her friend.

"But nothing like mine," was the response.

You know that lithograph that hangs in the window. Well, he said he had always admired it very much. And then, as though he had never noticed it before, he added that it resembled me. Then he saw that he had said more than he meant to and he blushed.

"I should think he would have blushed cried the other, with some vexation. "I is said the very same thing to me the night herefore, and went through the same make believe emiarrassment."

fore and went through the same make-believe embarrassment.

Is it possible!" said her friend.
The two girls, while very pretty, are as dissimilar in complexion, features, and temperament as possible. They concluded that the picture could not resemble them both, and that the voung man was dealing in vain words. Then ther faid a trac for him. Thoy told all the girls in their set what the peridious bachelor had said.

A few evenings later a third fair maid.

the girls in their set what the peridious techelor had said.

A few evenings later a third fair maid chanced to meet the ropular wouth before the same sods fointsin. This girl is not blessed with such classical features as the other two but take more than makes up for her turn-up hose and acquire had been acchange of compliments she remarked: That is rather a prefit ty plature in the window, don't rou think?"

I do, indeed, replied the peridious one, falling into the trap at once. I am a great admirer of it. By the way, do you know. I think if is a remarkable likeness of you."

How many girls have you said that to? Inquired the independent one severely.

Nobody but you on my hone?

"Well. I happen to know of two girls in my set you have made that same remark to, and I would advise you to get up something new. Girls sometimes tell things to each other."

The peridious bachelor has since discovered that all the girls in Roseville have been telling onch cother about this experience of his.

THE RUSSIAN THISTER.

A Peet of Western Formers Whose Destruc-tion They Would Be Giad to Shift Upon Congress and the National Treasury, REFICIENCY OF THE IMPROVED

Washington, Feb. 12.-The bill of Mr. Hansbrough for the extermination of the saltwort. r Russian thistie, which may before long come up for discussion in the Senate, affords rather a striking instance of the improper tasks which some people would impose on the

Federal Government. It provides for engaging a number of agents who, under the Secretary of Agriculture, are to "employ and direct all necessary help" for destroying this noxious wood, wherever it is found. The compensation of the agents is to be \$6 a day and that of the helpers \$2 for adult males and \$1 for females and boys under 15 years old. The sum of \$1,000,000 is to be appropriated forthwith for this purpose, and to be made immediately available, and appua reports of progress are to be made.

The Russian thistle or cactus is a great pest. A little over two years ago the Secretary of Agriculture noted that it was rapidly spreading, and threatened to become one of the very worst of weeds to contend with. It had then gained a strong foothold in the Dakotas, extending eastward into Minnesota and Wiscon sin, was found in northern Nebrasks, and had been detected along railroad tracks near Denver. It resembles the familiar tumbleweed destructive to cultivated fields ospecially wheat fields, it being less easily got at there than in corn fields. It is not found at all in low, wet places, rarely on the unbroken prairie, and grows vigorously in very poor soil. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1802 gives these points about it:

The liussian thistic grows best on high, dry land. The plants are less numerous and robust in wet than in dry seasons, not because they cannot stand wat weather, but because they are more crowded by other plants. The thistic appearance of the control of the plants of the control of the control of the plants. The chief appearance of the control of the spring of the finesian thistic, since it then obtains a thorough foothood in July, and, being also to stand dry weather better than other plants, takes complete possession of the soil.

eat the weeds when very young, but as they grow fast, and the stalk becomes hard, they soon become useless as fodder. The spines make it hard to drive horses through a field where it abounds, unless leathers are fastened about their legs, and thrushers have hard work with it, even when protected with gloves. The weeds often grow bulky, making it difficult to run harvesting machinery or even a plough through them. They favor railroad grades with their presence, and there prevent the growth of grass that might keep the roads from washing. In an official document issued last year, called Farmers' Bulletin No. 10 these further facts are given about the thistle

these further facts are given about the thistle:
As immbleweeds they are carried for miles by the wind, scattering seeds as they of Mythismean shine they often advance five or ten inles in a single season, largie stray weeds may doubless be blown under further. The general advance is in the direction of the prevailing winds or the mest frequent high winds but the area occupied. In many localities where a few plants were rist sewn four or diveyers are every spot of laid where the soil has been broken is now occupied. On the property of the desire of the desire of the mest frequent high property products and every spot of laid where the soil has been broken is now occupied. On the property of the sewn of the desire of the desired of the desi for miles in every direction.

Hants are carried inng distances on the railroads by stending rides on the braiserods and on the engines. They are also carried in the bedding of earth on stock cars. The seed is carried in flaxeed to considerable extent, but in none of the other grains raised in the West.

The writer of that document estimated that In 1892 the two Dakotas had lost in their wheat fields \$1,600,000 from this pest, and that the losses in other crops, taken together that the losses in other crops, taken together with the injuries caused by the spines and the fires produced by the plants jumping firebreaks, would reach \$2,000,000. Mr. Hansbrough recently called upon Secretary Motion, and learned that the estimate of loss to wheat in the two Dakotas for the year 1803 was \$3,000,000. Adding that in oats and flax, \$1,100,000, with other damage, an aggregate of \$4,300,000 is estimated, besides \$10,000 for fowa and Nebraska.

Mr. Bolley, botanist at the Government station in North Dakota, finds that many farms are abandoned to the cactus in South Dakota, and that in one region, where three years ago farmers were hardly awars of the existence of such a weed, or occasionally saw a few stray

and that in one region, where three years ago farmers were hardly aware of the existence of such a weed, or occasionally saw a few stray specimens tumbling across the prairie. "at this date the ground is occupied by a solid mass of cactus brush, and there is no harvest." Assistant Botanist Dewey further shows the rapidity of its progress, saying that it is now found in seventy-five counties in the Pakotas. Neiraska, Minnesota. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Wyoming, where it infests about two-thirds of the land, with an estimated damage of one-fifth to the entire crop. In Woodbury county, Iowa, the damage done in 18:3 was estimated at \$2,000, in 1832 at \$10,000, and in 1833 at \$50,000. Thus far, in fact, it is the rate of increase rather than the actual damage that excites apprehension. The methods that have been suggested for eradicating the weed are late summer fallowing, early fall ploughing, burning, and rasturing with sheep.

But while the foregoing statements are made full enough to do entire justice to the extent of the pest, it must be added that there is no reason whatever why the Government of the United States should undertake to eradicate it. Such open and in sushing ware wholly

full enough to do entire justice to the extent of the pest, it must be added that there is no reason whatever why the Government of the United States should undertake to eradicate it. Such operations in husbandry are wholly beyond the legitimate scope of Congress. If undertaken by public appliances at all they belong to the States and not to the Federal Government. The notion of imposing this task upon the Federal Government has perhaps been suggested by the attempt made in some quarters to induce it to irrigate the arid public lands before disposing of them. But in reality the Government fnight as well undertake a crusade against all weeds, or perhaps offer premiums for the heads ears, or tails of nexicus animals.

It has been suggested as a reason why the Federal Covernment should undertake this work that the flussian thistie is spreading upon unsold public lands, which accordingly become a breeding ground for it. That feet, however, can certainly create no obligation on the part of the Government uses that he iters.

upon unsold public lands, which accordingly become a breeding ground for it. That fact, however, can certainly create no colligation on the part of the Government, just as the latter would have no claim for damages because the thintle had been carried upon the public lands from farms that were under cullivation.

Mr. Hansbrough further suggests as a reason for the action of Congress that "the seed of the thistle was brought to this country by immigrants, and the immigrants came here under the provisions of treaties and laws that came from Congress. In this respect it is in the same category with choicra, pleuro pneumonia, or any other dread disease against which Congress legislates without question" it seems to be admitted that it first came to Bon Homme county, South Dakota in flax-seed brought from Russia years ago, appearing in Vankton county four years later, and that possibly fresh seed came from other Russian flax fields about 188% or 1888; when it was first noticed as a serious evil. But it can hardly be maintained that the Federal Government has thereby incurred any responsibility in the matter. It is a subject for State and local action, and there is no end to the paternalism that might result were Congress to pass such a bill as Mr. Hansbrough proposes.

The vigorous letter of Secretary Morton on the subject, previously quoted in these columns, asks what right the Government agents would have for go upon cultivated nrivate lands for the weeding process. It also

agents would have to go upon cultivated private lands for the weeding process. It also declares that the expenditures proposed would be futile and "wickedly wasted" without State comperation. But they ought not to be made, with or without such conversion.

Gr.M h's Qu er Bace for Lite From the Smittle Printe Intellig

David M. Griffith, a miner, had a narrow escape from being crushed to death while at work in the Franklin mine last Thursday, but the accident, fortunately resulted in nothing more serious than a broken leg and a terrible fright. more serious than a fright. I serious than on a slope when pieces cirifiith was at work on a slope when pieces cirifiith was at which we will be a slope when the cirifiith was at which was at which we

Griffith was at work on a clope when pieces of coal, weighing about 1.500 pounds became detached above him and started down the slope toward Griffith, whose only escape ay ir running down the slope ahead of the lump of coat, it soon became a race for life, with the coal increasing its apsed at every bound and adding to the terrors of the flying friffith thalf way down the slope the speed at which friffith was going extinguished the lamp in his hat and left him in the dark.

He continued his flight, in which lar his only safely, and, after running for what seemed an age, he stim bised on one of the side beams and ne continued his hight, in which far his only salety, and after running for what seemed an age, he stumbled on one of the side beams and fell, expecting to be lastantly crushed to death. The coal came on, and, by a miracle, was checked by the timber, but in jamming caught one of roor triffillts less against the timber, breaking the bone in two places. Help soon came down to the unan and he was carrier out and cared for. Griffith ears it was the narrowest escape from death he ever had.

The Pare of Somebody's Pigron. From the Bultimore So

A hawk captured and killed a carrier pigeon in Druid Hill Fark resterday morning after a protracted chase. The chase was witnessed by a number of persons. The lightning like movements of the pursuier and pursued were a revelation to those who were not versed in the flights of birds. The ulgeon, as long as it kept in a straight line, best the hawk flying, but on becoming frightened and confused it began a rigrag course and was then an easy pres. Capt. Cassell frightsed the hawk so that he got the pigeon but the pigeon was dead when it struck the ground. On one of its legy was a metal band bearing the sapital letters A.B. H. C. the large figures 201 and the small figures 30.

HE appropriate mounting of Diamonds and other precious stones is our especial study. Superior

workmanship and moderate charges are assured. Theodore A. Kohn & Son.

JEWELERS, 56 West 23d Street.

Knowing the Mojor was Going, She West to the French Hati with Confusing Results. "I am perfectly satisfied that Mrs. Jack Daring went to the French ball with Bob Bill lings, danced once across the floor, had a class of wine, and danced out again," said Mrs. Max

MRS. MAX DREADFULLY MIXED UP

to the Major, who was preparing a grape fruit. The Major regarded the lady in an absentminded manner for a moment, and then remarked: The centre of the grape fruit should be cut

out with a sharp knife, thus, at once removing all the seeds and the tough, fibrous core, and making a cup, into which you pour a glass of kimmel, thus. Then you add a pleutiful supply of powdered sugar, and gently press the sides of the fruit backward and forward. That works the sugar and kimmel into the flesh of the fruit, where, mingling with the acid juice, they produce a liquor which is as refreshing as it is beneficial. Madam, yours is prepared. You made some observations concerning Mrs. Jack Daring. Has that amiable and amusing person eloped with Bob Billings, or introduced the Strong Man at one of her afternoons?

"I said" began Mrs. Max severely, and then stopped to take a spoonful of liquid from the cup of her grape fruit. When she had done so her manner was mollified: "I said I thought she was there for I saw her maid in a plaid street dress just like the one described in the papers which was worn by a masked lady at the ball."

"And the man swallowed three crows," said the Major in a far-away voice.
"What in ever, Major, are you talking about?

I said nothing about crows! Of course Mrs. Jack will tell me, for she always does, after a while; but it is so much more fun to know a thing when you don't know it, don't you know. than to know it, you know, when you do eryou know what I mean, Major!"

'In pure intellectual activity my life is an alternating current of joy, determining things which you know that I should know, but which you do not tell me, my dear. As I understand the present puzzle, you desire to know whether or not Mrs. Jack and Bob were at the French ball, not because you want to know, but because you don't know. Am I blazing away accurately by the compass of intuitiveness? You are absurd, and I think the expression blazing away must come from the army What can Mrs. Jack have to do with a blaze?"

"Two souls with but a single match; Two hearts that biaze as one."

"Iwo souls with but a single match;
Two hearts that biase as one."

murmured the Major.

Mrs. Max had a finger of each hand in her
finger bowl and was tracing the pattern on the
doily beneath it, when she began laughing
in a way so knowing that the setter, which had
stolen into the breakfast room, winked at the
Major, as if to warn him to be on his guard.
Would you think, Major," she said, that
it was very wicked of Mrs. Jack to go to that
ball with Mr. Billings,"

"To go to the ball, no: to go with Billings,
yes. becidedly yes."

"Why?" asked Mrs. Max in some alarm
"Weil," said the Major, thoughtfully, "Bob
is such a harum-searum he would be sure to
disclose his identity, and from his it would be
an easy step to guess that of his companion.
To go to the ball for a ten minutes lark I
should consider no sin: to go with Bob would
be the height of indiscretion.

Mrs. Max stopped laughing and looked grave.
The Major looked solemn, and ordered the
setter out of the room severely.

"Of course, Major," she began in a voice of
deep humility, "I intended, of course, you
know, I mean to tell you that that I was
only joking about Mrs. Jack, because of
course you know il was only joking you see,
and, you know, she wasn't there—there at the
ball, you know she wasn't there—there at the
ball, you know, she wasn't there—there at the
ball, you know, she wasn't there—there at the
ball, you know she wasn't there—there at the
ball, you know she wasn't there here at the
ball, you know she wasn't there at the
ball, you know she wasn't there at the
ball, you know she wasn't there there at the
ball, you know she wasn't there at the
ball, you know she wasn't there only woman in
our set who had shrit of adventure enough
for that sort of the room severely.

"Yes. I knew she was the only woman in our set who had solrit of adventure enough for that sort of thing; so we went."

Oh, she's the only woman in your set who had the spirit to go for a ten minutes: lark, is she! Well, whose set do I belong to? I was there with Bob billings.

Certainly, my dear, that is the way we arranged it. Now do not excite yourself. Mrs. Jack. Bob. and I planned the whole programme, and you've concluded it beautifully, Mrs. Jack told her husband she was going with Bob, and Jack asket why you and I did not go with them. Bob thought you wouldn't go, and

Mrs. Jack told her husband she was going with Bob, and Jack asked why you and I did not 20 with them. Bob thought you wouldn't go, and I bet him a dinner you would, and Mrs. Jack bet me a dinner you would not confees until next week; so you've won both bets for me."

Mrs. Max was flaming now.

"Do you suppose I would go unless I knew it was a joke and that you were going too?" she demanded.

Cortainly not, my dear. I told Mrs. Jack to tell you as a secret that I was going so that you would go and I would win lieb's tel."

There was a long, thoughtful silence, which was broken at last by Mrs. Max saying:

"Mapor, Hob Billings was here yesterday."

"Of course he was, my dear. I told him Mrs. Jack had helped me win my bet from him, and suggested to him that he could aquare that account by urging rou to confees this week instead of next, and thereby make Mrs. Jack lose her bot. Hid he urgs you?

Mrs. Max stood up and made a speech.

Mrs. Max stood up and made a speech. Major Max," she declared, "all men and Mrs. Jack lose her bot. Hid he urgs you?

Mrs. Jack called yesterday and urged me, just to carry out a loke, she said not to tell you until next week that I was there. Then that miserable Hob Billings came and with tears in his voice begged me to confess to-day, saying he was conscience stricken, and things, don't you know. Now it seems everybody knew everything about everything exect that I knew only that it was all right for me to go because you were to be there. You are a set of villains, and I shall never speak to that horrible Billings nor Mrs. Jack again."

Watt my dear, until ther've both paid their dinner bets."

Mrs. Max looked cross for nearly a minuted and then suddenly casked with good natured dinner bets

Mrs. Max looked cross for nearly a minute, and then suddenly asked, with good natured animation: "By the way, Major, what did Mrs. Jack wear at the ball?"

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.-5:30, 44 Bleecker street, Pierry's Express office, damage \$100.

P. M - 12 40. 115 Fast Thirty First street, ne damage, 2:50, 287 hast Elevenin street, Berghard Fried, damage trilling, 4:10, 436 East Eighty sixth elevel, dam triding, alto alle East Rights eith in eiteel, damage triding, alto alle East Rights eith eiteel, damage sight; 5.15, 6.3 Righth avenue, Voice Bros, damage Seles; e lo. alle chanion street, deerge Bod seles, damage friding, is 55, 221 Fast Newcaty-fouristics. Harris duries it, damage \$200.

tribles, 4.10, 6.15 ket keptural street, because to discuss a signat, 5.15, 6.25 keptural access, voice to discuss a signat, 5.15, 6.25 keptural access, voice to discuss a signat, 5.15, 6.25 keptural access, voice to discuss a signatural street, but the survey of change \$200.

Mr. Forber's Idea of the New Clab.

From artists Dressed Enumers.

H. De Courry Forbers, President of the New York Joskey Club, which controls the racing at Morris I star, is in hear branclesco. On account matters nertaining to the turn and horsement all ever the country are bound to ic interested in what he said yeasterlay concerning the setablishment of a national order of the country is too big and there are allocather too many divergent interests to permit the control of racing to be assumed by a national order of racing to be assumed by a national order of racing to be assumed by a national order of racing to be assumed by a national order of racing to be assumed by a national order of racing to be assumed by a national order of the formation. There could and should be recircular to be ween all the nodes of clabs of the country. This would make unnecessary the country. This would make unnecessary the establishment of a national organization.

There would be a lot of clashing of the Kast against the West, and I do not see how such a seatch limit of the proposed of the country. This would make unnecessary the country. This would make unnecessary the establishment of a national organization.

The great country is too big and the nodes of the country of read in the roles of the country of read in the state of twenty military and the research of the country. This would make unnecessary the country of the country of

PARKHURST AT IT AGAIN.

HE GORN BEFORE THE GRAND SURY, AND THE GARDNER CASE TURNS UP.

Superintendent Byrnen Charges On Cap tain Price, and That Officer Is to Be Tried-A Tiff in the Pollen Board Over Transferring Mergeant Brown - Complaints Against Two Other Officers

The Rev. Dr. Chas. H. Parkhurst of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and Lawyer Frank Moss, counsel for the society, followed by five of the detectives employed by the society, filed into the antercom of the Grand Jury ye terday morning. Dr. Parkhurst had a nous typewritten statement. It is understood that Dr. Parkhurst had marshalled his forces to give the Grand Jury testimony against a police captain, believed to either Haughey, Price or Slovin, as to the alleged permitting of disorderly houses to flourish in his precinct. The Grand Jury heard Dr. Parkburst and Lawyer Moss, and then Foreman Herman Delrichs set out word to the waiting detectives that they could call again to-day. After they retired Foreman Oelrichs had a long talk with Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, the legal adviser of the Grand Jury.

Then a subpurpa was issued to Stenographer Peter P. McLoughiin of Part III. of the General Sessions requiring him to produce before the Grand Jury this morning his minutes of the trial of Agent Gardner of the Society for the trial of Agent Gardner of the Society for the Prevention of Crime on the charge of extoring blackmail from Lillian Clifton. It was Capt. Devery who trapped Gardner. A subpana was also served upon a woman who keers a disorderly house in West Fifty-third street, requiring her to present herself before the Grand Jury this morning.

Police Commissioner Sheehan and Lawyer William L. Browne, counsel to the Excise Beard, visited the District Attorney's office yesterday, but they said that their business was personal and had no reference whatever to Dr. Parkhurst's latest attempt to get somebudy indicted.

be l'olice Board yesteriay against Inspector Ulliams's old ward defective Capt. James N. rice, now of the West Thirty-seventh street tation and against Capt. Price's two defec-ves. Patrick Curry and Alian Hay. The ac-used officers will be tried next Monday orning.

morning.

The charges grew out of the raid made on Warren Lewis's Alhambra and the arrest of his son. Jumont C. Lowis. Mr. Byrnes's charges say that Cart. Frice made an affidavit that he had been informed by Frank N. Evanshoe and James r. Vallely, the Central Onleomen, and by Hay and Curry, his own men, that the Alhambra was a resort of disorderly persons, but that on the examination before Justice Byran he and Hay and Curry testified that they did not believe it was a disorderly place. They testified to the same effect at Special Sessions, and the prosecution failed.

Boundemen Jacob Brown of Fifth street, John Byran of East Lighty-eighth street, and Frederick J. Mett of Fast 122th street, were promoted to be Sergeants by the Police Board yesterday. Brown was sent to Old Slip, Byan to Tremont, and Mott to Fifth street.

Fresident Martin and Commissioner MacLean had some words ever the assignment of Sergeant Brown. The latter was promoted by Mr. Martin, who suggested that he remain in the Fifth street station. Mr. MacLean said:

I think you had better send him elsewhere. He is quite notorious."

What do you mean?" asked the Fresident. charges grew out of the raid made on

Jone Ilyano [Jeast Light-regight street, John Ilyano [Jeast Light-regight street] and promoted to be Sergeants by the Jolies library and the promoted to be Sergeants by the Jolies library registers. However, and the promoted to be Sergeants by the Jolies library registers. However, and the Jones and Jones a

COXEY OF MASSILLON IS HERE, Expects His 200,000 Men to Start After His \$500,000,000 Promptly on Time.

Mr. J. S. Coxey of Massillon, O., came here

the other day to work up enthusiasm on the subject of improving the roads of the country, incidentally increasing the quantity of its money and giving work to the unemployed. The great scheme of Mr. Coxer is to have

Spare Pearline Spoil the Wash! "Better use too much than too tle." Too much Pearl

ine won't do any harm-too little may. Use too much, and you only waste it, that's all. But use too little, and it's only a bit better than none at all, You'll have to work harder, and you'll have to rub-and then the wear and tear begins. It's this rubbing, and this wear, and this work that Pearline, if properly used, takes away.

Use it just as directed on every package, no more, no less, and you'll get the best results. You needn't try to improve upon it. You can't. Beware of mutations, 385 JAMES PYLE, N.T.

PITTSBURGH PHIL'S BETTING.

He Relates Interesting Incidents About Horses and Men to Judge Burke, From the Chinege Herold.

"What do you think of the weights for the Brooklyn Handicap?" was the question I put to the famous "Fittsburgh Phil" one evening recently. He had just returned from New Orleans, where he had gone after the Corbett-Mitchell flasco.

"I think Don Alonzo is well in." he answered, "at 118 pounds. If this horse recovers his early three-year-old form I am satisfied he will be hard to beat."
"How about Sir Walter?" was asked.

"Now you speak of a true running horse," a said. "A horse like Sir Walter is worth his weight in gold to a man who bets his money. The rogues and sulkers of the turf are enough The rogues and suikers of the turf are enough to drive some men crazy. It is a positive pleasure to see a horse like Sir Walter always run within a second or two of his best form. On second thought I do not know of a horse in the Handleap which I would prefet to back against Sir Walter."

"How about G. W. Johnson?"

"I think he has such bad legs that it is doubtful if he will stand training," was the reply.

Summaries

2 37 class, Swan's Athol. Mass Chero. 1 2 1 2 5
Supports discharge Chr. Mante 5 2 1 2 2
McDowell's Chatcaugay, S. V. t. s. 10m 2 3 2 5 Best time, 2 0.74. 2 27 class
Kelly's Almonte, Onto Jimmy Mark
Lenney's increasely Periling
Burke's New York Fabrica
Burke's New York Fabrica
Best (new 272)/g

FERRYBOAT AND BARGE LIGHTS. Secretary Cartisle Approves a Uniterm and

Mandatory System. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- The Secretary of the Treasury has approved a circular prepared by Gen. Dumont, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, on the subject of lights on ferryboats. Larges, and canni boats.

The new system legalizes the lights pro-

vided for, and makes vessels that do not carry them liable to fine. Heretofore there has been no mandatory law on the subject. The rules adopted by the Board are for the whole country, and provide for the red and green or regulation side lights, except the fludges in River and restributaries from True to Sandy Hook. Fast River, Long Island Sound, to and including Narraganest Bay and its tributaries and Lake thumplain.

On these waters the white lights will be carried at the sides. When there is more than

and Lake thin plain.
On these waters the white lights will be carried at the sides. When there is more than one hoat abread the outside vessels will carry white side in the N. Vessels carrying red and green lights except on atreams whose waters flow into the cult of Moxico, on being evertaken by another vessel are to show at the storn a fare up light, orne fleu thereofa white light, earlied in a lantern, litted in a proper screen, so as to throw an unbroken light over an ard of the horizon of twelve points of the compass, and visible for a distance of one units.

Eighty-four Wode Eights-two.

Houses, Mo. Feb. 8. Mr. Samuel Lundy, aged oughty-four, living near Flm, was married Saturday, Feb. 3. to Mrs. Mahuida Heamer, aged oighty-two, from Fancy Link, Va. W. B. Wallace, Justice of the Peace, of Cataling.

For indigestion and all other conditions resulting from constipation, go by the book on Beecham's pills,

Book free, pills 25c. At drug stores; or write to B F Allen Co, 365 Canal st, New York.